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SUNDAY.....APRIL 23, 1916

**THE GREATEST MOMENT IN  
HISTORY.**

There have been many great mo-  
ments in history, but in secular his-  
tory never has there been a moment  
so big with human destiny as the  
present.

The greatest forces that ever have  
been developed are locked in deadly  
conflict. The greatest decision that  
ever has been evoked hangs undeter-  
mined. Those who have held that the  
issues are remote from us, or merely  
sentimental, know better now.

We do not know what the upshot  
will be, but whatever it is it will af-  
fect this nation mightily. To in-  
quire that we shall not be rocked by  
the waves of that vast cataclysm, or  
influenced by the settlement to fol-  
low it, is absurd.

Ethnologically, economically and  
culturally North America is an ex-  
tension of Europe. Europe reacts upon  
us constantly. It did so in peace, it  
does so in war. For any of us to  
think that we can escape through  
our indifference and our detached  
position the things that are shaking  
and transforming Europe, is a vain  
hope.

To the conflict between Napoleon  
and England a hundred years ago  
we owe the acquisition of our west  
from the Mississippi to the Pacific.  
To the issue of that struggle we owe  
a century's security from European  
interference. Had the issue been the  
opposite, there can be no doubt that  
our history would have been materi-  
ally different.

Heretofore, we have conceived our-  
selves as occupying a box seat at a  
play, the greatest tragedy ever staged.  
Our own indifference to the result is  
as fatuous as that of Nero fiddling  
while Rome burned. The war has  
the gravest concern for us that can  
come into our lives.

For a full year, England was not  
aroused as to what the war might  
mean to her. She is not fully aroused  
yet. A large part of her people are  
interested in making money while  
their house is afire, while their broth-  
ers are being killed trying to put out  
the conflagration. Her working men  
still are gabbling about rights of  
union labor, and her young men are  
refusing to go to war unless forced to  
do so by conscription.

The Gallipoli expedition failed, be-  
cause it couldn't get 50,000 reinforce-  
ments when called for by General Sir  
Ian Hamilton. They dribbled in  
months later, just enough to be killed  
but not enough to win. When Ser-  
bia called for help, England sent  
15,000, and lost, when 50,000 added  
to the French forces, would have  
hurled Mackensen from the Balkans  
and would have balked Bulgaria and  
would have insured the active alli-  
ance of both Greece and Rumania.  
Turkey would have been crushed long  
ago.

The Mesopotamian expedition is  
but another case in point. An en-  
tirely inadequate force was sent to  
take Bagdad, was beaten by ten  
times its number of Turks, and  
since then has been besieged in Kut-  
el-Amara. A relieving force was dis-  
patched and was able to get close  
enough to see the flashes of General  
Townsend's guns, but was not strong  
enough to raise the siege. For three  
months that siege has been in pro-  
gress, and ample reinforcements have  
not been sent, though the way from  
the head of the Persian gulf is easy.  
If the power of England should be  
destroyed, and such result is not im-  
possible, the United States will be  
left at the mercy of Germany and  
Austria on the one side, and of Ja-  
pan on the other. Congress is doing  
nothing for defense against such  
contingency. It is burning time and  
listening to William Jennings Bryan  
and the hyphen just as though there  
was no possible danger ahead—just  
as England listened indifferently to  
King Edward and Lord Roberts, and  
was unprepared when the fatal first  
of August, 1914, arrived, and is un-  
prepared after the lapse of twenty-  
one months!

It appears now that both Henry  
Ford and William Jennings Bryan  
lost out in Nebraska.

**SHAKESPEARE.**

The world celebrates today the  
three hundredth anniversary of the  
death of William Shakespeare, the  
greatest literary light the world ever  
has produced—probably the greatest  
the world ever will produce. Much of  
uncertainty clusters about the figure  
of Shakespeare—his character and  
his work. Because of lack of scholar-  
ship and the scholarly manner in  
which his vast range of tragedies and  
comedies are treated, many thought-  
ful people believe the writings credit-  
ed to him were really produced by  
Lord Bacon, the most learned man of  
his time.

To add a touch of comedy to the  
Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, a  
learned judge in one of the Chicago  
courts has just solemnly adjudicated  
that:

"The claim of friends of Francis  
Bacon that he is the author of the  
works of Shakespeare and facts and  
circumstances in the vast bibliog-  
raphy of the controversy over the  
question and proofs submitted here-  
in, convinces the court that Francis  
Bacon is the author."

Fortunately for history Judge Tut-  
till's decision is not from the court  
of last resort, therefore can not be  
regarded as contributing anything on  
the subject which literary men will  
regard as authoritative. Ben Jonson,  
who was a personal friend of Shake-  
speare, regarded the Bard of Avon as  
the author of the plays credited to  
him, though he tells us that Shake-  
speare "knew little Latin and less  
Greek."

Jonson, who was ten years younger  
than Shakespeare and outlived him  
twenty-one years, left the following  
tribute to the great poet's memory:

"Soul of the age!  
Th' applause! delight! the wonder of  
our stage!  
My Shakespeare, rise! I will not lodge  
thee by  
Chaucer, or Spenser, or bid Beaumont  
lie  
A little further to make thee room;  
Thou art a monument, without a  
tomb,  
And art alive still, while thy book lives,  
And we have wit to read, and praise to  
give."

Jonson, in the same memorial po-  
em, said of Shakespeare:

"He was not of an age, but for all  
time."

Milton, born in Shakespeare's time  
and who died a half century after  
Shakespeare's death, said of him:

"Dear son of memory, great heir of  
What need'st thou such weak witness  
of thy name?"

And Dryden, born only fifteen years  
after Shakespeare had ceased to  
write, left this tribute to him:

"Shakespeare, who (taught by none)  
did first impart  
To Fletcher wit—to labouring Jonson  
art.  
He, monarch-like, gave those his sub-  
jects law;  
And is that nature which they paint  
and draw."

These men, entirely familiar with  
the writings of Lord Bacon and  
knowing all that was to be known of  
Shakespeare's mental habits, had no  
doubt that he was the author of the  
works which bear his name. Sir  
Philip Sidney, who was one of  
Shakespeare's cronies, also paid a  
stunning tribute to his life and genius.  
Such evidence might be multiplied in-  
definitely.

The great geniuses who knew him,  
worked with him, got drunk with  
him not infrequently, saw nothing in-  
congruous between the writings as-  
cribed to him and the ability of the  
man with whom they conversed fre-  
quently and intimately.

With the same logic, it is not im-  
probable that people three centuries  
hence will raise the question as to  
whether Abraham Lincoln, the man  
without schooling, was able to pro-  
duce his incomparable "Gettysburg  
Address" and "Second Inaugural."

The fact is, that only the greatest  
of Lord Bacon's known writings  
touch, in point of ability, the worst  
of Shakespeare's, while the greatest  
sciences of individuals. All countries  
formerly had such statutes, and the  
thirteen colonies were no exception  
before the revolution. The code of  
Connecticut is often spoken of in this  
respect. Those most noted were of  
the colony of New Haven, which was  
united with the Connecticut colony in  
1655. Here is a full copy of the New  
Haven list, often called the "Con-  
necticut Blue Laws":

The governor and magistrates, con-  
vened in general assembly, shall see  
supreme power, under God, of this in-  
dependent dominion.  
Conspiracy against the dominion  
shall be punished by death.  
Whoever attempts to change or  
subvert this dominion shall suffer  
death.  
No one shall be a freeman, or give  
vote, unless he be converted, and a  
member in full communion of one of  
the churches allowed in this dominion.  
Each freeman shall swear by the  
blessed God to bear true allegiance  
to this dominion, and Jesus is the  
only king.  
No Quaker or discenter from the  
established worship of this dominion  
shall be allowed to give a vote for  
the election of magistrate or any of-  
ficer.  
No food or lodging shall be offered  
a Quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.  
If any person shall turn Quaker, he  
shall be banished and not suffered to  
return on pain of death.  
No Quaker priest shall abide in this  
dominion; he shall be banished, and  
suffer death on return.  
Priests may be seized by any one  
without a warrant.  
No one shall run on the Sabbath  
day, or walk in his garden, or else-  
where, except reverently to and from  
meeting.  
No one shall travel, cook victuals,  
make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or  
shave on the Sabbath day.  
No woman shall kiss her children  
on the Sabbath day or fast day.  
The Sabbath shall begin at sunset  
on Saturday.  
To pick an ear of corn growing on  
a neighbor's garden shall be deemed  
theft.  
A person accused of trespass in the  
night shall be judged guilty until he  
clear himself by his oath.  
When it appears that an accused

person has confederates, and refuses  
to discover them, he may be racked.  
No one shall buy or sell land with-  
out permission of the selectmen.  
A drunkard shall have a master ap-  
pointed by the selectmen, who are to  
debar him the liberty of buying and  
selling.  
Whoever publishes a lie to the pre-  
judice of his neighbor shall be put  
into the stocks or receive ten stripes.  
Men stealers shall suffer death.  
Whoever wears clothes trimmed  
with gold, silver or long lace above  
two shillings per yard, shall be pre-  
sented by the grand jurors, and the  
selectmen shall tax the offender 1500  
on his estate.  
A debtor in prison, swearing he has  
no estate, shall be led out and sold,  
to make satisfaction.  
Whoever brings cards or dice into  
this dominion shall pay a fine of  
£5.  
No one shall read the common  
prayer book, keep Christmas, or set  
days, or play on any instrument ex-  
cept the Jew's harp.  
No gospel minister shall join peo-  
ple in marriage. The magistrate shall  
join them in marriage, as they do  
it with less scandal to Christ's  
church.  
When parents refuse their children  
convenient marriage, the magistrate  
shall determine the point.  
The selectmen, on finding the child-  
ren ignorant, may take them from  
their parents, and put them into bet-  
ter hands at the expense of their  
parents.  
A man who strikes his wife shall  
pay a fine of £10.  
A woman who strikes her husband  
shall be punished as the court direct.  
A wife shall be deemed good evi-  
dence against her husband.  
No man shall court a maid in privi-  
ous or by letter without first obtaining  
consent of her parents.  
Married persons must live together  
or be imprisoned in jail.  
Every male shall have his hair cut  
round according to a cap—Queries  
Magazine.

**IMPROVE THE STREETS.**  
Albuquerque spends about \$15,000  
a year on the streets, and when the  
end of the two-year period comes  
there is nothing to show for the out-  
lay.  
We have a new mayor and a new  
city engineer, but the same streets  
we had two years ago and the same  
chairman of the street committee.  
Now is the time to begin with a de-  
finite plan of permanent improvement—  
something that will show at the  
end of the administration how at  
least a part of the \$20,000 used bi-  
ennially had been spent.

People use the streets every day,  
just as they use water every day. The  
one is about as important as the other.  
There are several things to be  
done before the city will have con-  
trol of its water, but it has full con-  
trol of the streets now, and the pub-  
lic would be loath to believe that the  
water, when it is owned by the city,  
will be as inefficiently administered  
as the streets have been.  
If there is to be street improve-  
ment, the work must begin now.

**"HE'S BUSY TODAY. DO YOU GET ME? BUSY!"**



**"Bugs Is Bugs"—the Sanatorium Sen-  
sations of a Newcomer Tensely Told**

(By Gilbert Cosulich).

"T. B. plus!"  
The home doctor showed Smith the  
spurious report that had just come in  
from the laboratory. "New Mexico,"  
was the advice, "and be quick about  
it." Smith did not stand upon the  
order of his beating, but beat it at  
once. He hid him immediately to the  
state above mentioned, whose  
chief products, he had heard, were  
climate and "T. B. arrests."

On the way out, an ancient dirty  
perished in running through his  
mind, keeping time with the rhythmic  
rattle of the car wheels.

"He had a cough that carried him off;  
"They had a coffin to carry him off in."

Smith had some strong letters from  
close friends of the medical director  
of the sanatorium to which he had  
been directed. They were effective.  
"Young man," said the director at  
their first interview, "I don't give a  
whop about you, but Dr. Hay is one  
of my best friends, and I'll do all I  
can for you." After that, Smith felt  
quite at home.

The next day the newcomer with  
fear and trembling, presented him-  
self for the examination. The medi-  
cal director was a keen-faced young  
man who was impetuous to read the  
pathological secrets of the human  
bosom far better than Henry James  
or Bertha M. Clay could ever fathom  
its psychological ones.

"Strip to the waist," said the in-  
quisitor sternly.  
Smith timidly exposed his torso  
nakedness. "It was not much of a  
nakedness, he knew.

"H'm—underdeveloped right chest—  
small heart—enlarged lymphatic  
glands," commented the doctor even  
before applying the stethoscope.  
Smith wondered how many abnormali-  
ties would be discovered afterward.

Two stethoscopes were marshaled  
against Smith. While the chief in-  
quisitor was working for his assist-  
ant listened stonily.

In due strategy those doctors had  
thought Smith. They worked in the  
bias. While the commander-in-chief  
was reconnoitering the northeast sec-  
tor of the right lung, his field mar-  
shal made a reconnaissance in the  
rear over the southeast salient of the  
left one. Smith wondered whether  
they were attempting those buckling  
movements that the Germans had  
failed to negotiate at Verdun.

"Breathe in—breathe out—breathe  
deep—breathe deep twice and then  
cough." These were the commands  
that Smith implicitly obeyed. His not  
to reason why, his but to do and—  
well, that might come later.

What most interested one might  
almost said pleased—the examiner,  
was a mysterious sound in the middle  
of the right flank. He called it an  
"adventitious sound," and seemed  
quite tickled.

Finally came the educational test.  
"Count one-two-three." Smith evi-  
dently proved his ability to do this  
in a well-bred, evenly-modulated tone,  
for he was soon permitted to resume  
his vestments.

"You are not going to die," was  
the verdict.  
"How long will it take, doctor, to  
—I timidly began the victim. The  
home doctor had predicted "a month  
or so."

"I never promise anyone less than  
six months," was the reply.  
Smith, who had come prepared, fi-  
nancially, for a month's stay, thought  
some savage things about home doc-  
tors.

The newcomer was told that his  
chief occupation would be that of  
"chasing." "Chasing," he soon learned,  
consists in lying in a cot in the  
open air eight hours a day, doing  
nothing and, what is more ghastly,  
thinking of nothing. In other words,  
one has to be hoarse, except that  
chewing the cud is not insisted upon.

Now, being a beef was not in  
Smith's line, either physiologically or  
psychologically; nevertheless, he made  
a manful effort to achieve bovinity.

**A COUGH MAY LEAD  
TO TUBERCULOSIS**  
Distressing and dangerous complications  
may follow if you neglect it. Even when  
so serious a stage is reached, Eckman's Al-  
terative may bring relief. For more than  
twenty years it has been widely used in  
such cases with beneficial results.

As with any medication employed in this  
trouble, the best results are obtained when  
the patient pays strict attention to diet and  
gets plenty of rest and fresh air.

Because of its easily assimilable content  
of calcium chloride, this preparation is ef-  
fective where a tonic upbuilder is indicated.  
As a corrective of night sweats it has proved  
most useful. It may be tried with ab-  
solute safety, since it contains no harmful  
or habit-forming drugs of any sort.  
At your druggist's.  
Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

**PERUNA**  
in Tablet Form  
**Is Real  
Life Insurance.**  
You may carry this old  
reliable medicine with you,  
and at the first symptom of a  
cold or of indigestion you have  
the remedy at hand.  
Taken in time, these things are  
not serious. But a few hours  
delay congests the membranes  
that line the breathing and diges-  
tive apparatus, and this conges-  
tion stagnates the blood that should be  
renewed by breathing and assimilation.  
Then there is acute catarrh.  
Neglect it and you have chronic  
catarrh—a most troublesome disease if  
local and positive menace to life when  
systemic. Peruna prevents such con-  
ditions when taken in time; relieves them  
even after they become chronic, and re-  
stores the mucous membranes to health.  
**Get a box  
NOW!**  
Peruna TABLETS  
Directions:—Take one or two tablets  
four times a day, after meals, with  
water. Price 50 Cents. Sold Everywhere.

**ALVARADO MAN RESTORED  
BY WONDERFUL REMEDY**

Gets Appetite and Comfort Back After  
Taking First Dose.

T. A. Hensley of Alvarado, Texas,  
suffered for a long time from derange-  
ments of the digestive tract. He had  
colic attacks and indigestion. His  
liver was inactive and he was in pain  
after eating.  
He took May's Wonderful Remedy.  
From the very first dose it brought  
swift results. He wrote:

"I have taken your treatment for  
stomach trouble and consider it a  
Godsend to suffering humanity. I have  
been suffering from stomach troubles  
for a long time, such as colic attacks  
blowing after eating, sick spells, indig-  
estation, constipation and inactive liver  
and gall stones. Now I do not feel like  
the same man. I can cheerfully com-  
mend this remedy to all stomach suf-  
ferers."

May's Wonderful Remedy gives per-  
manent results for stomach, liver and  
intestinal ailments. Eat as much and  
whatever you like. No more distress  
after eating, pressure of gas in the  
stomach and around the heart. Get  
one bottle of your druggist now and  
try it on an absolute guarantee—if not  
satisfactory money will be returned.

**Stomach Trouble and Constipation.**  
"My mother had been suffering  
from stomach trouble and constipa-  
tion for over a year and although she  
took medicine for it all the time she  
did not improve at all until I got her  
a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets.  
They improved her digestion and regu-  
lated the action of her bowels. She  
is now sound and well," writes Mrs.  
W. A. Swope, Dresden, Ohio. Ob-  
tainable everywhere.

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Engineers—Founders—Machinists  
Castings in Iron, Brass, Bronze, Alu-  
minum, Electric Motors, Oil Engines,  
Pumps and Irrigation.  
Works and Office Albuquerque.

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THE DIAMOND BRAND  
Laxative  
Chichester's Diamond Brand  
Pills in Red and Gold Metallic  
Cases, sealed with Blue Ribbon.  
Take no other. Buy of your  
Druggist or send for a box of  
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, to  
J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

**Fill your home atmosphere with exquisite lasting fragrance—  
ED. PINAUD'S LILAC**

The great French perfume, winner of highest international  
awards. Each drop as sweet and fragrant as the living Lilac  
blossom. A celebrated connoisseur said: "I don't see how  
you can sell such a remarkable perfume for 75 cents a bottle—  
and remember each bottle contains 6 oz.—it is wonderful value. Try it.  
Ask your dealer today for ED. PINAUD'S LILAC. For 10 cents  
our American offices will send you a testing bottle. Write today,  
PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD, Dept. M. ED. PINAUD Bldg., New York

**Opportunity Funds**

A business man often needs funds to take advantage  
of legitimate opportunities, which will no doubt arise  
the coming New Year, and frequently a temporary loan  
is all that is required. If he has established a regular  
banking connection he is able to meet such emergencies  
easily, independently and profitably.

**Secret of Success**

A young man may have many friends, but he will  
have none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to re-  
spond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead,  
as a little leather-covered book with the name of this  
bank on its cover.

**Let Us See You This Week**

**The State National Bank**  
Of Albuquerque, N. M.

Central Avenue and Second Street.  
Depository for Funds of the United States Government  
and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.